United Nations S/2007/169

Security Council

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Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions on Afghanistan, in particular its resolution 1662 (2006) extending through 23 March 2007 the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) as laid out in the report of the Secretary-General of 7 March 2006 (S/2006/145), and its resolution 1659 (2006) endorsing the Afghanistan Compact, and *recalling also* the report of the Security Council mission to Afghanistan, 11 to 16 November 2006 (S/2006/935),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

Reaffirming its continued support for the Government and people of Afghanistan as they rebuild their country, strengthen the foundations of sustainable peace and constitutional democracy and assume their rightful place in the community of nations,

Reaffirming in this context its support for the implementation, under the ownership of the Afghan people, of the Afghanistan Compact, of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) and of the National Drugs Control Strategy, and *noting* that sustained efforts by all relevant actors are required to consolidate progress made towards their implementation and to overcome current challenges,

Recalling that the Afghanistan Compact is based on a partnership between the Afghan Government and the international community, with a central and impartial coordinating role for the United Nations,

Recognizing once again the interconnected nature of the challenges in Afghanistan, *reaffirming* that sustainable progress on security, governance and development, as well as the cross-cutting issue of counter-narcotics is mutually reinforcing and *welcoming* the continuing efforts of the Afghan Government and the international community to address these challenges in a coherent manner through the comprehensive framework provided by the Afghanistan Compact,

Noting, in the context of a comprehensive approach, the synergies in the objectives of UNAMA and of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), and *stressing* the need for continued cooperation and coordination, taking due account of their respective designated responsibilities,

Reiterating its concern about the security situation in Afghanistan, in particular the increased violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida, illegally

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armed groups and those involved in the narcotics trade, and the links between terrorism activities and illicit drugs, resulting in threats to the local population, national security forces and international military and civilian personnel, and *stressing* the importance of the security and safety of the United Nations and associated personnel,

Expressing also its concern over the harmful consequences of the insurgency on the capacity of the Afghan Government to provide security and basic services to the Afghan people, and to ensure the full enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling the importance of the Kabul Declaration of 22 December 2002 on Good-Neighbourly Relations (Kabul Declaration) (S/2002/1416), *welcoming* the New Delhi Declaration adopted at the Second Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan on 19 November 2006, *looking forward* to the Third Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan to be held in Islamabad, Pakistan in 2007, and *stressing* the crucial importance to all parties of advancing regional cooperation as an effective means to promote security, governance and development in Afghanistan,

Recalling its resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict and its resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security,

Stressing the central and impartial role that the United Nations continues to play in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan by leading the efforts of the international community, including, jointly with the Government of Afghanistan, the coordination and monitoring of efforts in implementing the Afghanistan Compact, and *expressing* its appreciation and strong support for the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative for Afghanistan and the women and men of UNAMA,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 15 March 2007 (S/2007/152);

2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the United Nations' long-term commitment to work with the Government and the people of Afghanistan;

3. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNAMA, as established by resolution 1662 (2006), until 23 March 2008;

4. *Stresses* the role of UNAMA to promote a more coherent international engagement in support of Afghanistan, to extend its good offices through outreach in Afghanistan, to support regional cooperation in the context of the Afghanistan Compact, to promote humanitarian coordination and to continue to contribute to human rights protection and promotion, including monitoring of the situation of civilians in armed conflict;

5. *Welcomes* UNAMA's expanded presence in the provinces, through regional and provincial offices, which support efforts at the central level to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Afghanistan Compact and assist the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan and its international partners in improving the delivery of services to Afghan citizens throughout the country, and *encourages* further progress in this regard, including in the southern and eastern provinces, security circumstances permitting;

6. *Reiterates* its call on the Afghan Government, and on all members of the international community and international organizations, to implement the Afghanistan Compact and its annexes in full;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of meeting the benchmarks and timelines of the Compact for the progress on security, governance and development as well as the cross-cutting issue of counter-narcotics and of increasing the effectiveness and coordination of the assistance to Afghanistan;

8. *Acknowledges* the central role played by the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board in facilitating and monitoring the implementation of the Compact, *stresses* the role of the JCMB to support Afghanistan by, inter alia, coordinating international assistance and reconstruction programmes, *encourages* efforts to strengthen the JCMB secretariat, *welcomes* the results of the JCMB meeting at senior officials level held in Berlin on 30 and 31 January 2007, and *encourages* further efforts to provide appropriate high-level political guidance and promote a more coherent international engagement;

9. *Calls on* all Afghan parties and groups to engage constructively in an inclusive political dialogue, within the framework of the Afghan Constitution and Afghan-led reconciliation programmes, and in the social development of the country, and *stresses* the importance of these factors to enhance security and stability;

10. *Stresses* the need for further progress on security sector reform, inter alia in order to advance towards the goal of ethnically balanced Afghan security forces providing security and ensuring the rule of law throughout the country, *welcomes* in this regard the ongoing efforts to increase functionality, professionalism and accountability of the security sector, including the Afghan National Army and the Afghan National Police, including the recent proposed contributions by the United States and other partners, and *calls for* proper monitoring of the deployment of the Auxiliary Police to ensure its accountability to central authorities;

11. *Welcomes* the decision by the European Union to establish a mission in the field of policing with linkages to the wider rule of law and counter narcotics, to assist and enhance current efforts in the area of police reform at central and provincial levels, and looks forward to the early launch of the mission;

12. *Welcomes* the successful conclusion of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) process started in October 2003, as well as the launch of the programme of disbandment of illegal armed groups (DIAG) and the commitments made in this regard at the Second Tokyo Conference on Consolidation of Peace in Afghanistan on 5 July 2006, *calls for* determined efforts by the Afghan Government to pursue at all levels the timely implementation of the programme throughout the country, including through the implementation of the newly adopted Action Plan, and *requests* the international community to extend further assistance to these efforts, taking fully into account the guidance by UNAMA;

13. *Stresses* the need for accelerated progress in the implementation of the 10-year strategy for justice reform in the framework of the Afghanistan Compact, including through definition of responsibilities and provision of adequate resources, *invites* the Afghan Government, with the assistance of the international community, to continue to work towards the establishment of a fair and transparent justice system, including the reconstruction and reform of the correctional system, in order

to strengthen the rule of law throughout the country and eliminate impunity, and *takes note* with interest of the initiative to organize in Rome a Conference on Rule of Law in Afghanistan to enhance Afghan and international commitment to justice sector reform;

14. *Welcomes* the continued efforts by the Afghan authorities to promote legislative reform, and stresses the importance of international support for capacity-building in such reform and its implementation;

15. *Welcomes* the establishment of the provincial councils in accordance with the Afghan Constitution, *encourages* all institutions to work in a spirit of cooperation, *calls on* the Afghan Government to pursue continued public administrative reform in order to ensure good governance, full representation and accountability at both national and local levels, and *stresses* the need for further international efforts to provide technical assistance in this regard, particularly at the local level;

16. *Calls upon* the Afghan Government, with support from the international community, to begin planning and preparation for Afghanistan's next election cycle, including the establishment of a permanent Civil Voter Registry (CVR) as called for in the Afghanistan Compact, the passage and implementation of an updated Election Law, and financial and political support for the Independent Election Commission (IEC) to ensure that it possesses the resources needed, and to ensure that Afghanistan is set on the path to the creation of affordable and sustainable systems that will contribute to free, fair and transparent elections;

17. *Notes with concern* the effects of widespread corruption on security, good governance and counter-narcotics efforts, and *calls on* the Afghan Government, with the assistance of the international community, to vigorously lead the fight against corruption and to sustain its efforts to establish a more effective, accountable and transparent administration, and *welcomes* recent steps by the Afghan Government in this regard;

18. *Calls for* full respect for human rights and international humanitarian law throughout Afghanistan; *requests* UNAMA, with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to continue to assist in the full implementation of the human rights provisions of the Afghan Constitution and international treaties to which Afghanistan is a State party, in particular those regarding the full enjoyment by women of their human rights; *commends* the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission for its courageous efforts to monitor respect for human rights in Afghanistan as well as to foster and protect these rights;

19. *Stresses* the importance of the ongoing process of national reconciliation undertaken by the Government of Afghanistan and *encourages* the full and timely implementation, with international support, of the Action Plan on Peace, Justice and Reconciliation in accordance with the Afghanistan Compact, without prejudice to the implementation of measures introduced by the Security Council in its resolution 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999 and other relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

20. *Welcomes* the cooperation of the Afghan Government and UNAMA with the Security Council's Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) with the implementation of resolution 1735 (2006), and *encourages* the continuation of such cooperation;

21. *Welcomes* the progress made in the implementation of the ANDS, *stresses* the need for continued leadership by the Afghan Government in its implementation, and *encourages* the participants at the London Conference to continue to fulfil and consider increasing their pledges, including financial assistance for the implementation of the Strategy;

22. *Expresses* its concern at the serious harm that increasing opium cultivation, production and trafficking causes to the security, development and governance of Afghanistan as well as to the region and internationally; *calls on* the Afghan Government, with the assistance of the international community, to pursue effective implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy; and *encourages* additional international support for the four priorities identified in that Strategy, including through contributions to the Counter Narcotics Trust Fund and continued regional cooperation for the fight against the illicit trafficking in drugs and precursors and against money-laundering linked to such trafficking;

23. *Welcomes* the outcome of the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan organized by the Government of the Russian Federation in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime held in Moscow from 26 to 28 June 2006 (S/2006/598), within the framework of the Paris Pact initiative, and *calls upon* States to strengthen international and regional cooperation to counter the threat to the international community posed by the illicit production and trafficking of drugs originated in Afghanistan;

24. *Calls upon* all Afghan and international parties to continue to cooperate with UNAMA in the implementation of its mandate and in efforts to promote the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel throughout the country;

25. *Calls upon* the Afghan Government, with the assistance of the international community, including the International Security Assistance Force and Operation Enduring Freedom coalition, in accordance with their respective designated responsibilities as they evolve, to continue to address the threat to the security and stability of Afghanistan posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida, other extremist groups and criminal activities, welcomes the completion of ISAF's expansion throughout Afghanistan and *calls upon* all parties to uphold international humanitarian and human rights law and to ensure the protection of civilian life;

26. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts by the Government of Afghanistan and its neighbouring and regional partners to foster trust and cooperation with each other, *stresses* the importance of increasing cooperation between Afghanistan and the partners against the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other extremist groups, in promoting peace and prosperity in Afghanistan and in fostering cooperation in the economic and development sectors as a means to achieve the full integration of Afghanistan into regional dynamics and the global economy, and further *welcomes* progress in this regard;

27. *Recognizes* the importance of voluntary, safe, orderly return and sustainable reintegration of the remaining Afghan refugees for the stability of the country and the region, and *calls for* continued and enhanced international assistance in this regard;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council every six months on developments in Afghanistan;

29. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Security Council

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France, Germany and the United Kingdom: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling the Statement of its President, S/PRST/2006/15, of 29 March 2006, and its resolution 1696 (2006) of 31 July 2006, and its resolution 1737 (2006) of 23 December 2006, and *reaffirming* their provisions,

Reaffirming its commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the need for all States Party to that Treaty to comply fully with all their obligations, and recalling the right of States Party, in conformity with Articles I and II of that Treaty, to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination,

Recalling its serious concern over the reports of the IAEA Director General as set out in its resolutions 1696 (2006) and 1737 (2006),

Recalling the latest report by the IAEA Director General (GOV/2007/8) of 22 February 2007 and *deploring* that, as indicated therein, Iran has failed to comply with resolution 1696 (2006) and resolution 1737 (2006),

Emphasizing the importance of political and diplomatic efforts to find a negotiated solution guaranteeing that Iran's nuclear programme is exclusively for peaceful purposes, and *noting* that such a solution would benefit nuclear non-proliferation elsewhere, and *welcoming* the continuing commitment of China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States, with the support of the European Union's High Representative to seek a negotiated solution,

Recalling the resolution of the IAEA Board of Governors (GOV/2006/14), which states that a solution to the Iranian nuclear issue would contribute to global non-proliferation efforts and to realizing the objective of a Middle East free of weapons of mass destruction, including their means of delivery,

Determined to give effect to its decisions by adopting appropriate measures to persuade Iran to comply with resolution 1696 (2006) and resolution 1737 (2006) and with the requirements of the IAEA, and also to constrain Iran's development of sensitive technologies in support of its nuclear and missile programmes, until such time as the Security Council determines that the objectives of these resolutions have been met,

Recalling the requirement on States to join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council,

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Concerned by the proliferation risks presented by the Iranian nuclear programme and, in this context, by Iran's continuing failure to meet the requirements of the IAEA Board of Governors and to comply with the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1696 (2006) and 1737 (2006), *mindful* of its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Acting under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* that Iran shall without further delay take the steps required by the IAEA Board of Governors in its resolution GOV/2006/14, which are essential to build confidence in the exclusively peaceful purpose of its nuclear programme and to resolve outstanding questions, and, in this context, *affirms* its decision that Iran shall without further delay take the steps required in paragraph 2 of resolution 1737 (2006);

2. *Calls upon* all States also to exercise vigilance and restraint regarding the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals who are engaged in, directly associated with or providing support for Iran's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities or for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, and *decides* in this regard that all States shall notify the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 18 of resolution 1737 (2006) (herein "the Committee") of the entry into or transit through their territories of the persons designated in the Annex to resolution 1737 (2006) or Annex I to this resolution, as well as of additional persons designated by the Security Council or the Committee as being engaged in, directly associated with or providing support for Iran's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities or for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, including through the involvement in procurement of the prohibited items, goods, equipment, materials and technology specified by and under the measures in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 1737 (2006), except where such travel is for activities directly related to the items in subparagraphs 3 (b) (i) and (ii) of that resolution;

3. *Underlines* that nothing in the above paragraph requires a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory, and that all States shall, in the implementation of the above paragraph, take into account humanitarian considerations, including religious obligations, as well as the necessity to meet the objectives of this resolution and resolution 1737 (2006), including where Article XV of the IAEA Statute is engaged;

4. *Decides* that the measures specified in paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 1737 (2006) shall apply also to the persons and entities listed in Annex I to this resolution;

5. *Decides* that Iran shall not supply, sell or transfer directly or indirectly from its territory or by its nationals or using its flag vessels or aircraft any arms or related materiel, and that all States shall prohibit the procurement of such items from Iran by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in the territory of Iran;

6. *Calls upon* all States to exercise vigilance and restraint in the supply, sale or transfer directly or indirectly from their territories or by their nationals or using their flag vessels or aircraft of any battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles or missile systems as defined for the purpose of the United Nations Register on

Conventional Arms to Iran, and in the provision to Iran of any technical assistance or training, financial assistance, investment, brokering or other services, and the transfer of financial resources or services, related to the supply, sale, transfer, manufacture or use of such items in order to prevent a destabilizing accumulation of arms;

7. *Calls upon* all States and international financial institutions not to enter into new commitments for grants, financial assistance, and concessional loans, to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, except for humanitarian and developmental purposes;

8. *Calls upon* all States to report to the Committee within 60 days of the adoption of this resolution on the steps they have taken with a view to implementing effectively paragraphs 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 above;

9. *Expresses* the conviction that the suspension set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 1737 (2006) as well as full, verified Iranian compliance with the requirements set out by the IAEA Board of Governors would contribute to a diplomatic, negotiated solution that guarantees Iran's nuclear programme is for exclusively peaceful purposes, *underlines* the willingness of the international community to work positively for such a solution, *encourages* Iran, in conforming to the above provisions, to re-engage with the international community and with the IAEA, and *stresses* that such engagement will be beneficial to Iran;

10. *Welcomes* the continuous affirmation of the commitment of China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States, with the support of the European Union's High Representative, to a negotiated solution to this issue and *encourages* Iran to engage with their June 2006 proposals (S/2006/521), attached in Annex II to this resolution, which were endorsed by the Security Council in resolution 1696 (2006), and *acknowledges* with appreciation that this offer to Iran remains on the table, for a long-term comprehensive agreement which would allow for the development of relations and cooperation with Iran based on mutual respect and the establishment of international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme;

11. *Reiterates* its determination to reinforce the authority of the IAEA, strongly supports the role of the IAEA Board of Governors, *commends and encourages* the Director General of the IAEA and its secretariat for their ongoing professional and impartial efforts to resolve all outstanding issues in Iran within the framework of the IAEA, *underlines* the necessity of the IAEA, which is internationally recognized as having authority for verifying compliance with safeguards agreements, including the non-diversion of nuclear material for non-peaceful purposes, in accordance with its Statute, to continue its work to clarify all outstanding issues relating to Iran's nuclear programme;

12. *Requests* within 60 days a further report from the Director General of the IAEA on whether Iran has established full and sustained suspension of all activities mentioned in resolution 1737 (2006), as well as on the process of Iranian compliance with all the steps required by the IAEA Board and with the other provisions of resolution 1737 (2006) and of this resolution, to the IAEA Board of Governors and in parallel to the Security Council for its consideration;

13. *Affirms* that it shall review Iran's actions in light of the report referred to in paragraph 12 above, to be submitted within 60 days, and:

(a) that it shall suspend the implementation of measures if and for so long as Iran suspends all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities, including research and development, as verified by the IAEA, to allow for negotiations in good faith in order to reach an early and mutually acceptable outcome;

(b) that it shall terminate the measures specified in paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 12 of resolution 1737 (2006) as well as in paragraphs 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 above as soon as it determines, following receipt of the report referred to in paragraph 12 above, that Iran has fully complied with its obligations under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and met the requirements of the IAEA Board of Governors, as confirmed by the IAEA Board;

(c) that it shall, in the event that the report in paragraph 12 above shows that Iran has not complied with resolution 1737 (2006) and this resolution, adopt further appropriate measures under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to persuade Iran to comply with these resolutions and the requirements of the IAEA, and underlines that further decisions will be required should such additional measures be necessary;

14. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Annex I

Entities involved in nuclear or ballistic missile activities

1. Ammunition and Metallurgy Industries Group (AMIG) (aka Ammunition Industries Group) (AMIG controls 7th of Tir, which is designated under resolution 1737 (2006) for its role in Iran's centrifuge programme. AMIG is in turn owned and controlled by the Defence Industries Organisation (DIO), which is designated under resolution 1737 (2006))

2. Esfahan Nuclear Fuel Research and Production Centre (NFRPC) and Esfahan Nuclear Technology Centre (ENTC) (Parts of the Atomic Energy Organisation of Iran's (AEOI) Nuclear Fuel Production and Procurement Company, which is involved in enrichment-related activities. AEOI is designated under resolution 1737 (2006))

3. Kavoshyar Company (Subsidiary company of AEOI, which has sought glass fibres, vacuum chamber furnaces and laboratory equipment for Iran's nuclear programme)

4. Parchin Chemical Industries (Branch of DIO, which produces ammunition, explosives, as well as solid propellants for rockets and missiles)

5. Karaj Nuclear Research Centre (Part of AEOI's research division)

6. Novin Energy Company (aka Pars Novin) (Operates within AEOI and has transferred funds on behalf of AEOI to entities associated with Iran's nuclear programme)

7. Cruise Missile Industry Group (aka Naval Defence Missile Industry Group) (Production and development of cruise missiles. Responsible for naval missiles including cruise missiles)

8. Bank Sepah and Bank Sepah International (Bank Sepah provides support for the Aerospace Industries Organisation (AIO) and subordinates, including Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group (SHIG) and Shahid Bagheri Industrial Group (SBIG), both of which were designated under resolution 1737 (2006))

9. Sanam Industrial Group (subordinate to AIO, which has purchased equipment on AIO's behalf for the missile programme)

10. Ya Mahdi Industries Group (subordinate to AIO, which is involved in international purchases of missile equipment)

Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps entities

1. Qods Aeronautics Industries (Produces unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), parachutes, para-gliders, para-motors, etc. Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) has boasted of using these products as part of its asymmetric warfare doctrine)

2. Pars Aviation Services Company (Maintains various aircraft including MI-171, used by IRGC Air Force)

3. Sho'a' Aviation (Produces micro-lights which IRGC has claimed it is using as part of its asymmetric warfare doctrine)

Persons involved in nuclear or ballistic missile activities

1. Fereidoun Abbasi-Davani (Senior Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces Logistics (MODAFL) scientist with links to the Institute of Applied Physics, working closely with Mohsen Fakhrizadeh-Mahabadi, designated below)

2. Mohsen Fakhrizadeh-Mahabadi (Senior MODAFL scientist and former head of the Physics Research Centre (PHRC). The IAEA have asked to interview him about the activities of the PHRC over the period he was head but Iran has refused)

3. Seyed Jaber Safdari (Manager of the Natanz Enrichment Facilities)

4. Amir Rahimi (Head of Esfahan Nuclear Fuel Research and Production Center, which is part of the AEOI's Nuclear Fuel Production and Procurement Company, which is involved in enrichment-related activities)

5. Mohsen Hojati (Head of Fajr Industrial Group, which is designated under resolution 1737 (2006) for its role in the ballistic missile programme)

6. Mehrdada Akhlaghi Ketabachi (Head of SBIG, which is designated under resolution 1737 (2006) for its role in the ballistic missile programme)

7. Naser Maleki (Head of SHIG, which is designated under resolution 1737 (2006) for its role in Iran's ballistic missile programme. Naser Maleki is also a MODAFL official overseeing work on the Shahab-3 ballistic missile programme. The Shahab-3 is Iran's long range ballistic missile currently in service)

8. Ahmad Derakhshandeh (Chairman and Managing Director of Bank Sepah, which provides support for the AIO and subordinates, including SHIG and SBIG, both of which were designated under resolution 1737 (2006))

Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps key persons

1. Brigadier General Morteza Rezaie (Deputy Commander of IRGC)

2. Vice Admiral Ali Akbar Ahmadian (Chief of IRGC Joint Staff)

3. Brigadier General Mohammad Reza Zahedi (Commander of IRGC Ground Forces)

4. Rear Admiral Morteza Safari (Commander of IRGC Navy)

5. Brigadier General Mohammad Hejazi (Commander of Bassij resistance force)

6. Brigadier General Qasem Soleimani (Commander of Qods force)

7. General Zolqadr (IRGC officer, Deputy Interior Minister for Security Affairs)

Annex II

Elements of a long-term agreement

Our goal is to develop relations and cooperation with Iran, based on mutual respect and the establishment of international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of the nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We propose a fresh start in the negotiation of a comprehensive agreement with Iran. Such an agreement would be deposited with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and endorsed in a Security Council resolution.

To create the right conditions for negotiations,

We will:

- Reaffirm Iran's right to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in conformity with its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (hereinafter, NPT), and in this context reaffirm our support for the development by Iran of a civil nuclear energy programme.
- Commit to support actively the building of new light water reactors in Iran through international joint projects, in accordance with the IAEA statute and NPT.
- Agree to suspend discussion of Iran's nuclear programme in the Security Council upon the resumption of negotiations.

Iran will:

- Commit to addressing all of the outstanding concerns of IAEA through full cooperation with IAEA.
- Suspend all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities to be verified by IAEA, as requested by the IAEA Board of Governors and the Security Council, and commit to continue this during these negotiations.
- Resume the implementation of the Additional Protocol.

Areas of future cooperation to be covered in negotiations on a long-term agreement

1. Nuclear

We will take the following steps:

Iran's rights to nuclear energy

- Reaffirm Iran's inalienable right to nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with articles I and II of NPT, and cooperate with Iran in the development by Iran of a civil nuclear power programme.
- Negotiate and implement a Euratom/Iran nuclear cooperation agreement.

Light water reactors

- Actively support the building of new light water power reactors in Iran through international joint projects, in accordance with the IAEA statute and NPT, using state-of-the-art technology, including by authorizing the transfer of necessary goods and the provision of advanced technology to make its power reactors safe against earthquakes.
- Provide cooperation with the management of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste through appropriate arrangements.

Research and development in nuclear energy

- Provide a substantive package of research and development cooperation, including possible provision of light water research reactors, notably in the fields of radioisotope production, basic research and nuclear applications in medicine and agriculture.

Fuel guarantees

- Give legally binding, multilayered fuel assurances to Iran, based on:
  - Participation as a partner in an international facility in Russia to provide enrichment services for a reliable supply of fuel to Iran's nuclear reactors. Subject to negotiations, such a facility could enrich all uranium hexaflouride (UF_6) produced in Iran.
  - Establishment on commercial terms of a buffer stock to hold a reserve of up to five years' supply of nuclear fuel dedicated to Iran, with the participation and under supervision of IAEA.
  - Development with IAEA of a standing multilateral mechanism for reliable access to nuclear fuel, based on ideas to be considered at the next meeting of the Board of Governors.

Review of moratorium

The long-term agreement would, with regard to common efforts to build international confidence, contain a clause for review of the agreement in all its aspects, to follow:

- Confirmation by IAEA that all outstanding issues and concerns reported by it, including those activities which could have a military nuclear dimension, have been resolved;
- Confirmation that there are no undeclared nuclear activities or materials in Iran and that international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's civil nuclear programme has been restored.

2. Political and economic

Regional security cooperation

Support for a new conference to promote dialogue and cooperation on regional security issues.

International trade and investment

Improving Iran's access to the international economy, markets and capital, through practical support for full integration into international structures, including the World Trade Organization and to create the framework for increased direct investment in Iran and trade with Iran (including a trade and economic cooperation agreement with the European Union). Steps would be taken to improve access to key goods and technology.

Civil aviation

Civil aviation cooperation, including the possible removal of restrictions on United States and European manufacturers in regard to the export of civil aircraft to Iran, thereby widening the prospect of Iran renewing its fleet of civil airliners.

Energy partnership

Establishment of a long-term energy partnership between Iran and the European Union and other willing partners, with concrete and practical applications.

Telecommunications infrastructure

Support for the modernization of Iran's telecommunication infrastructure and advanced Internet provision, including by possible removal of relevant United States and other export restrictions.

High technology cooperation

Cooperation in fields of high technology and other areas to be agreed upon.

Agriculture

Support for agricultural development in Iran, including possible access to United States and European agricultural products, technology and farm equipment.

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Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 1595 (2005), 1636 (2005), 1644 (2005), 1664 (2006), 1686 (2006), 1373 (2001) and 1566 (2004),

Reaffirming its strongest condemnation of the 14 February 2005 terrorist bombing, as well as of all other attacks in Lebanon since October 2004, and reaffirming also that those involved in these attacks must be held accountable for their crimes,

Having examined the report of the International Independent Investigation Commission (S/2007/150) ("The Commission"), submitted pursuant to resolutions 1595 (2005), 1636 (2005), 1644 (2005), and 1686 (2006),

Commending the Commission for the outstanding professional work it continues to accomplish under difficult circumstances in assisting the Lebanese authorities in their investigation into all aspects of this terrorist act,

Taking note of the letter of the Prime Minister of Lebanon of 21 February 2007 to the Secretary-General (S/2007/159, Enclosure) requesting that the mandate of the Commission be extended for a further period of up to one year from 15 June 2007 in order to ensure stability and continuity in the investigative process, and noting the concurrent recommendation of the Secretary-General in this regard,

Noting the Commission's conclusion that, in light of its current and planned investigative activities and while significant progress has been made, it is unlikely that the Commission will complete its work before its current mandate expires and that the Commission therefore welcomes the Lebanese request for an extension of its mandate beyond this date,

Willing to continue to assist Lebanon in the search for the truth and in holding all those involved in this terrorist attack accountable,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Commission;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Commission until 15 June 2008 and declares its readiness to terminate the mandate earlier if the Commission reports that it has completed the implementation of its mandate;

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3. *Requests* the Commission to continue to report to the Council on the progress of the investigation every four months, or at any other time as it deems appropriate;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 13
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 26 March 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On the instructions of my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations between 15 and 21 March 2007 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

07-28331 (E) 280307 280307

Annex to the identical letters dated 26 March 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Re: Israeli violations, acts of aggression and activities from 15 to 21 March 2007, inclusive

Air violations

On 17 March 2007, between 1805 hours and 2155 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off al-Naqurah and circled over the South. It then departed Lebanese airspace over `Alma al-Sha`b.

On the same date, between 1815 hours and 2205 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre and circled over the southern regions. It then departed Lebanese airspace over al-Naqurah.

On 18 March 2007, between 1829 hours and 2148 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre and circled over regions of the South. It then departed Lebanese airspace over al-Naqurah.

On the same date, at 2057 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre in an easterly direction and circled over the South and al-Damur. It then departed Lebanese airspace on 19 March 2007 at 0030 hours over al-Naqurah.

On 19 March 2007, between 0250 hours and 0600 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre and circled over the South. It then departed Lebanese airspace over al-Naqurah. Between 0335 hours and 0630 hours, another reconnaissance aircraft also violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Bayadah in an easterly direction and circled over the South. It then departed Lebanese airspace over al-Naqurah.

On the same date, between 0930 hours and 1040 hours, enemy Israeli warplanes overflew the towns of `Ayta al-Sha`b and Ramiya, and then overflew the town of Ramiya between 1250 hours and 1305 hours.

On the same date, between 1810 hours and 2315 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over `Alma al-Sha`b and circled over regions of the South. It then departed Lebanese airspace over al-Naqurah.

On the same date, at 2315 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Rumaysh and circled over the South. It then departed Lebanese airspace on 20 March 2007 at 0430 hours over `Alma al-Sha`b.

On 20 March 2007, between 1729 hours and 2015 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre and circled over the southern regions. It then departed Lebanese airspace over `Alma al-Sha`b.

On the same date, at 1939 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off al-Naqurah and circled over the South. It then departed Lebanese airspace on 21 March 2007 at 0045 hours over `Alma al-Sha`b.

On the same date, at 2015 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over `Alma al-Sha`b and circled over the South. It then departed Lebanese airspace on 21 March 2007 at 0105 hours over al-Naqurah.

On 21 March 2007, between 0800 hours and 1105 hours, a reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off al-Naqurah and circled over the South, Khaldah and Damur. It then departed Lebanese airspace over `Alma al-Sha`b.

On the same date, between 1500 hours and 1815 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre and circled over al-Damur, Sidon and Tyre. It then departed Lebanese airspace over al-Naqurah.

On the same date, between 1735 hours and 2040 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre and circled over the South. It then departed Lebanese airspace over al-Naqurah.

On the same date, at 1800 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off al-Naqurah and circled over the South. It then departed Lebanese airspace on 22 March 2007 at 0040 hours over Rumaysh.

Sea violations

None reported.

Field violations

On 17 March 2007, at 2315 hours, four enemy Israeli vehicles shone their lights in the direction of Lebanese territory.

Israeli activities

On 15 March 2007, at 1720 hours, the Israeli enemy discharged light-weapons fire in the area next to its position opposite Balidah.

On 16 March 2007, at 1100 hours, the Israeli enemy discharged light-weapons fire south of al-Labunah.

On 18 March 2007, at 1000 hours, the Israeli enemy discharged light-weapons fire near the Radar outpost (opposite Shab`a).

On 19 March 2007, at 0430 hours, an enemy Israeli military launch fired three flare shells over the line of buoys inside Palestinian regional waters (opposite Ra's al-Naqurah).

On the same date, between 0900 hours and 1200 hours, the Israeli enemy discharged light-weapons fire near the Radar outpost (opposite Shab`a). At 1305 hours, it discharged similar fire in Zabdin farm (east of Kafr Shuba). At 1520 hours, it carried out combat drills using smoke bombs (south-west of `Ayta al-Sha`b).

On 21 March 2007, at 0800 hours, the Israeli enemy positioned several reinforced concrete bunkers in the occupied southern half of the town of Ghajar so as to command a view of the Wazzani river course.

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Security Council

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Letter dated 20 March 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In my capacity as the representative of the current Chairman of the African Union, I have the honour to transmit herewith a communiqué on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire and a press statement on the situation in Somalia, adopted by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union at its 73rd meeting, held in Addis Ababa on 19 March 2007 (see annexes).

I should be grateful if the text of this letter and its annexes could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nana **Effah-Apenteng**
Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations
Representative of the Current Chairman of the African Union

07-29357 (E) 050407

Annex I to the letter dated 20 March 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English and French]

Communiqué of the 73rd meeting of the Peace and Security Council on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire

The Peace and Security Council of the African Union, at its 73rd meeting held on 16 and 19 March 2007, adopted the following decision on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire:

Council,

1. **Takes note** of the Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire [PSC/PR/2(LXXIII)];

2. **Recalls** decision Assembly/AU/Dec.145(VII) adopted by the 8th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union, held in Addis Ababa, on 29 and 30 January 2007, urging the Ivorian parties, with the support of ECOWAS, the African Union, the United Nations and the international community, to redouble efforts to bring the peace process to its logical conclusion on the basis of resolution 1721 (2006) of the United Nations Security Council, through direct dialogue as proposed by President Laurent Gbagbo and supported by ECOWAS and the African Union;

3. **Welcomes** the signing, on 4 March 2007, of the Ouagadougou Political Accord, between President Laurent Gbagbo and Mr. Guillaume Kigbafori Soro, Secretary-General of the *Forces Nouvelles*, under the facilitation of President Blaise Compaoré of Burkina Faso, in his capacity as the current Chairperson of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS. In this respect, Council pays tribute to President Compaoré for his tireless efforts which made it possible to successfully conclude the direct dialogue;

4. **Commends** the Ivorian parties signatory to the Ouagadougou Political Accord for the spirit of compromise and the sense of responsibility they have displayed. Council **urges** all the Ivorian political forces to support the Accord with a view to promoting reconciliation, as well as facilitating the return of lasting peace in Côte d'Ivoire;

5. **Requests** the signatory parties to implement, in good faith and in accordance with the timetable annexed to the Accord, the commitments entered into, in order, with the support of the international community, including the United Nations and its Security Council, to speed up the reconciliation and peace process in Côte d'Ivoire, which should lead to the organization of free, open, transparent and democratic elections;

6. **Takes note** of the recommendations made by the ECOWAS Mediation and Security Council at its meeting held in Ouagadougou on 16 March 2007. In this respect, Council:

- **decides** to fully endorse the Ouagadougou Political Accord and **recommends** to the United Nations Security Council to endorse the said Accord,

- **recommends** to the United Nations Security Council the gradual drawdown of the impartial forces deployed in Côte d'Ivoire in line with the provisions for the implementation of the Ouagadougou Accord and for the restoration of peace and normalcy in the country,

- **encourages** the United Nations Security Council to visit West Africa, in particular, Côte d'Ivoire, with a view to giving added momentum to the peace processes in the region;

7. **Requests** the Chairperson of the Commission to take all necessary measures to provide the support of the AU to the current Chairperson of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS and to the Ivorian parties for the scrupulous implementation of the Ouagadougou Accord, within the time frame provided for, including in the follow-up and consultation mechanisms as provided for in Chapter VII of the Accord, namely the Permanent Framework for Consultation and the Evaluation and Accompaniment Committee;

8. **Invites** the United Nations Security Council to lend its support to the present decision and **requests** the Chairperson of the Commission to take all the necessary measures to that effect;

9. **Takes note** of the communiqué adopted by the International Working Group (IWG) at its 13th meeting held on 2 March 2007;

10. **Decides** to remain seized of the matter.

Annex II to the letter dated 20 March 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English and French]

Press statement on the situation in Somalia

The Peace and Security Council, at its meeting held on 19 March 2007, received a briefing from the Commission on the situation in Somalia and on the status of the deployment of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).

The Peace and Security Council welcomed the commencement of the deployment of AMISOM, following the arrival in Somalia of two battalions from Uganda. The Peace and Security Council commended the Government of Uganda for its efforts and commitment to the promotion of lasting peace and reconciliation in Somalia.

The Peace and Security Council commended the people of Somalia for having welcomed AMISOM, which has no other objective than to support Somalia and its people in their efforts to achieve lasting peace and reconciliation in their country. Against this background, the Peace and Security Council called upon all the people of Somalia to cooperate with and support AMISOM and condemned the isolated elements who carried out attacks against the Mission and their attempts to undermine the ongoing peace and reconciliation process in Somalia.

The Peace and Security Council commended the Government of Algeria for its support and those partners who have provided support for the deployment of AMISOM. It reiterated its appeal to the member States and partners of the AU to provide support to AMISOM. The Peace and Security Council appealed to the international community, including AU member States, to urgently provide financial and logistical support to the Commission and to those AU member States that have pledged troops to AMISOM, in order to facilitate the full deployment of AMISOM and ensure its sustenance.

The Peace and Security Council appealed to the member States and the United Nations to provide the necessary support to the planning cell established at the African Union Commission to oversee the deployment of AMISOM and to assist in the efforts aimed at mobilizing financial resources for the sustenance of the Mission.

The Peace and Security Council welcomed resolution 1744(2007) of 20 February 2007, by which the United Nations Security Council, *inter alia,* took note of its Communiqué of 19 January 2007 and decided to authorize

member States of the African Union to establish for a period of six months a mission in Somalia. The Peace and Security Council further welcomed the dispatch by the United Nations Secretary-General, as part of the implementation of resolution 1744(2007), of a technical assessment mission to the African Union headquarters and Somalia to report on the political and security situation and the possibility of a United Nations peacekeeping operation following the African Union's deployment.

The Peace and Security Council reiterated that AMISOM's objective is to support the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and other federal Institutions, as well as to contribute to the creation of a conducive environment for a political process as the most appropriate way for achieving lasting peace and reconciliation in Somalia. In this respect, the Peace and Security Council underscored the need for the Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs) to embark on an all-inclusive and genuine process of dialogue and reconciliation within the framework of the Transitional Federal Charter of Somalia.